DIRECTIVES

OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IN THE PERIOD OF 1961-1980

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During its entire heroic history the Bulgarian Communist Party has consistently and courageously fought for the triumph of communism, the cherished dream of the most brilliant minds of progressive mankind. The Eighth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party is proud to report that under the guidance of the Communist Party, the Bulgarian people have finally established socialist relations and achieved remarkable successes in the development of the productive forces. The great task, set by Georgi Dimitrov, of accomplishing in 15 to 20 years what it took other nations an entire century to do under different conditions, is being successfully carried out.

Prior to the triumph of the socialist revolution, Bulgaria was a most backward country economically. Her economy was characterized by an underdeveloped industry and primitive patch farming. In the last 15 prewar years of bourgeois rule the national income increased by 35 per cent, or at an annual rate of about 2 per cent. Foreign and Bulgarian capitalists

robbed the wealth of the country and exploited the labour of the people. The foreign capitalists made huge profits at the cost of our people's labour in a few decades, thus sapping our economy and delaying its development. Periodically shaken by crises, the nation's economy lagged in its development and industrialization. In 1939 industry accounted for barely 19 per cent of the gross national product.

In 1938 there were some 3,400 (chiefly small-scale) industrial enterprises (not counting the small one-man craft workshops), employing about 100,000 industrial and office workers, i.e. less than 30 men on an average. The average capacity of electric motors was about 35 h. p. The nation's power and raw material bases were barely developed. In 1939 production per capita was only 42 kWh of electric power, 352 kg of coal, 0.7 kg of rolled ferrous metals, 0.5 kg of lead concentrate, 0.3 kg of zinc concentrate, 36 kg of cement, and 2.3 kg of paper. Production was at a very low level even in the light and food industries, which were considered more advanced. In 1939 the industrial enterprises produced 5.4 metres of cotton fabrics per capita, 0.8 m of woollen fabrics, 0.2 m of silk fabrics, 5.5 kg of vegetable edible oils, 4 kg of sugar, and 0.9 kg of confectionery.

In agriculture, the land was cultivated by primitive means, no artificial fertilizers were used, and yields were very low and unstable.

The lag in the nation's economic development had a most adverse effect on the utilization of manpower. Constant unemployment in the towns and extensive partial unemployment in the countryside were a terrible scourge for the working people in capitalist Bulgaria.

Class differentiation in the village led to the steady ruin and impoverishment of a vast part of the peasants. In the last prewar years of capitalist rule about one quarter of the farms owned less than 5 per cent of the land and about 20 per cent of the farms had no draught cattle. Moreover, the average quantity of land they owned was less than 2 hectares.

Such were the results of over half a century's rule by the Bulgarian bourgeoisie.

After the triumph of the socialist revolution in our country with the decisive aid of the Soviet Union, the working people, under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, began the construction of socialism upon this extremely undeveloped foundation.

Consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and profiting by the favourable conditions offered by Bulgaria's participation in the world socialist system, the Party directed the people's main efforts to the solution of the economic tasks. Profound revolutionary changes were made in the nation's economy: industry, the banks and large-scale real estate were nationalized, and a state monopoly was introduced

in foreign trade; wholesale trade and most of the retail trade became part of the socialist sector. A land reform was carried out, and the reconstruction of agriculture on socialist foundations was begun. In this way the decisive part of the means of production and trade became socialist property, and conditions in our country changed radically. Free rein was given to the creative energy and enthusiasm of the masses, and the nation's productive forces developed at an unprecedented scope and rate.

The rehabilitation of the national economy, which had been robbed and ruined in the years of fascist rule and the Second World War, was completed by about 1948, and the highest prewar level (1939) was surpassed. The Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party set the task of building up socialism at a rapid rate by means of industrialization and by setting agriculture on a co-operative basis. In fulfilling this historic task under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, our people achieved remarkable successes in the development of the productive forces and in the establishment of socialist relations of production.

In the years of socialist construction industry developed at an unusually fast rate. In 1960 the output of industry was 12 times as high as in 1939. Here are the 1960 figures per capita production in the following branches as compared with those for 1939: electric power, 592 kWh, or

14 times more; coal, 2,180 kg, or 6.2 times more; rolled ferrous metals, 24.5 kg, or 35 times more; lead concentrate, 15.2 kg or 30 times more; zinc concentrate, 14.4 kg, or 48 times more; cement, 202 kg, or 5.6 times more; cotton fabrics, 27.7 m, or 5.1 times more; woollen fabrics, 2.4 m, or 3 times more; meat and meat products, 23 kg, or 2.7 times more; sugar, 21.7 kg or 5.4 times more; canned goods, 37 kg, or nearly 22 times more and so on.

Entirely new branches were created and developed in our industry, such as machine-building, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, and the chemical industry. Many new goods, which had never been manufactured in the past, were now produced.

In about 60 years of existence, the bourgeoisie invested 298 million leva (in terms of the 1962 currency) in the development of industry. In 1960 the fixed capital of our industry reached the figure of 2,925 million leva, or increased 9.8 times in comparison with 1939. On this foundation, the number of men employed in the industrial enterprises increased rapidly, reaching the figure of 762,000 in 1960.

Our people accomplished a great feat in reconstructing agriculture on socialist foundations. Primitive private patch farming is now a thing of the past. In 1960 there were 932 large-scale co-operative farms in Bulgaria. On an average, these farms had at their disposal 4,200

to 4,300 hectares of arable land, 1.2 million leva (in terms of the 1962 currency) of indivisible funds and inventory instalments. The socialist sector in agriculture now comprises about 99 per cent of all the arable land.

In the years of socialist construction our agriculture achieved considerable successes in raising and stabilizing average yields, and in increasing the productivity of farm animals. The total volume of agricultural output in 1960 was more than 70 per cent above the average prewar level, at a considerably reduced expenditure of labour. The introduction of the co-operative system and on this social foundation — the mechanization and the use of chemical fertilizers, as well as the extension of irrigated areas and the improved methods of cultivation, played a decisive part in achieving these successes in agriculture. In 1960 over 40,000 tractors (calculated at 15 h.p., 8,390 combine harvesters and many other machines were in use in agriculture. The amount of mineral fertilizers used per hectare of arable land was 32 kg (active substance) as against 1 kg in 1948. The irrigated areas went up to 670,000 ha.

The national income, which is a general yardstick of the nation's economic progress, reached the figure of 4,457 million leva in 1960, in comparable prices, as against 1,581 million leva in 1939, or 2.8 times as much.

The rapid growth of the national income has

made it possible considerably to improve the general standard of life. In the period from 1950 to 1960 alone the retail trade turnover increased 3.4 times. Together with the remuneration in kind which the co-operative farmers receive, this increase has secured a general rise in the consumption of the working people. Our people now enjoy free education, free medical aid and a number of other social gains. The average annual pension in 1960 was nearly 3 times as high as in 1948. Infant mortality marked a sharp drop, and average life expectancy was extended by about 14 years.

Remarkable successes have been achieved in the sphere of culture. Today primary education is compulsory. The number of schoolchildren increased from 1,072,000 in 1939 to 1,417,000 in 1960 and that of university students — from 10,000 to 55,000. Bulgaria now ranks among the first countries in the world in the number of students per 1,000 inhabitants. Some 257,000 specialists with university and secondary education are now employed in the national economy, as against 46,000 in 1949. Over 80 per cent of the children who finish primary schools continue their studies in the secondary, vocational and technical schools.

The revolution in production relations, carried out under the leadership of the Party, played a decisive role in the development of the nation's productive forces. In 1960, no less than 99 per

cent of the gross national product was accounted for by the socialist sector and only 1 per cent by the small-scale private farms.

The fraternal aid of the Soviet Union has been exercizing a most favourable influence upon the nation's social and technical reconstruction, as well as upon the pace of its economic development.

The principal works and factories of our industry, which sprang up in the rehabilitation period and in the first three Five-Year Plans, such as the Chemical Works in Dimitrovgrad, the Lenin Steel Works, the Karl Marx Soda Works, the Lead and Zinc Works in Kurdjali, the Georgi Damyanov Copper Smelter and Refinery, a number of big power stations and scores of other enterprises of our present-day industry, were built after Soviet technical blueprints and equipped with Soviet machinery and installations. The basic farming machinery was also supplied by the Soviet Union. In general, in the period from 1947 to 1960, the USSR granted us large credits on most advantageous terms. Together with this, it supplied us with liquid fuel for the national economy and with the basic imported raw and prime materials for our industry.

Our postwar progress has not been free from difficulties, however. Great harm was done to the nation's socialist construction in the period of the personality cult. Owing to confused plan-

ning in the development of the nation's productive forces and to an underestimation of the role and initiative of the working people, as well as of the principle of material incentive, the pace of economic development was slowed down. Industrialization was delayed, the advance of the co-operative system in the countryside was held up, and the utilization of the nation's labour resources deteriorated. All this hampered economic progress, but did not nor could stop the onward march of our heroic people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party in the building of socialism.

After the April 1956 Plenary Session of the Central Committee and the 7th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the development of the nation's economy entered upon a new stage, which was characterized by the complete triumph of socialism in town and countryside, the accelerated rates of development of the productive forces, the securing of conditions for the reconstruction of the key sectors of the economy at a higher technical level, and by the rapid growth of labour productivity. The methods of managing and planning the socialist economy are being improved, material and moral incentives are better utilized in raising labour productivity, and the socialist principle of distribution is consistently applied.

Within a short period of history, Bulgaria has turned from a backward agricultural country

into an advanced socialist state with a rapidly developing industry, with large-scale mechanized agriculture and higher living and cultural standards.

Our triumphs in the construction of socialism are the result of the correct general line of the Party, based on scientific principles, the selfless labour of the Bulgarian people, the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and our mutual collaboration with the other socialist countries.

The CPSU Programme adopted at the 22nd Congress maps out the path of progress of modern society and its transition from capitalism to communism. It sets forth the grand practical tasks of accelerated communist construction in the Soviet Union, outlining the laws of the development of the world socialist system, and the prospects for the transition to communism within our own time of all socialist countries. The basic principles contained in the CPSU Programme for the construction of communism hold good with absolute validity for our country too. That is why the Bulgarian Communist Party declares that the CPSU Programme is also its own programme.

Proceeding from the principles for the construction of socialism and communism, contained in the Programme of the CPSU, and taking into account conditions in Bulgaria, the successes of our people scored in socialist con-

struction and the level attained by our country's productive forces, the Bulgarian Communist Party worked out its own practical programme for the development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria up to 1980.

During this period the construction of an advanced socialist society in our country is to continue, and we are gradually to pass over to the building of communism.

I. BASIC TASKS IN THE NATION'S DEVELOPMENT

As a result of Bulgaria's general progress in the past years of socialist construction and the further intensification of its economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the world socialist system, conditions have been created to set as *the main economic task* before the Party and the people in the next twenty years *to complete the building up of the material and technical foundations of socialism and gradually to pass over to the all-out construction of the material and technical foundations of communism.* Closely linked with the solution of the main economic task, socialist social relations should develop and improve, and the communist consciousness of the people should be heightened.

The fulfilment of this task calls for the following:

to tap and fully utilize our natural material and labour resources, so as to ensure a 4.5 to 5 times higher national income by 1980;

rapidly to develop electrification, so as to create conditions for technical progress in all sectors of the nation's economy;

further to expand machine-building, based on a sound metallurgical foundation within the country, under conditions of a growing international socialist division of labour and specialization of production, as an important factor in steadily increasing the nation's general economic potential, so as to make it possible in the not too distant future considerably to extend the scale of technical reconstruction in all sectors of the nation's economy through further mechanization and automation of production;

rapidly to develop the chemical industry, particularly organic synthesis, which will make it possible, in the second half of the 20-year period, to place production on a chemical basis in all sectors of the nation's economy;

to develop and improve transport and communications at rapid rates;

steadily to raise labour productivity in connexion with the technical reconstruction of the nation's economy; to increase the percentage of skilled labour and to improve the skill of all working people; to give full scope to scientific

designing and research work and to link science ever more closely with production; to raise the activity of the working people in the management of the nation's economy and the development of the productive processes, and to intensify the creative nature of their labour still further; the labour of the workers is to be gradually raised to the level of skilled engineering and technical labour;

to develop mechanization in agriculture on a wide scale and to improve the methods of cultivation, gradually to raise farm work to the level of industrial work;

to create opportunities of meeting the fundamental needs of the population in food, clothing, housing and other consumer goods on the basis of a high development of the productive forces in the next 20 years.

In order to fulfil these tasks, an adequate accumulation fund must be secured at every stage of the nation's development, which is to be utilized most effectively.

The accumulation fund should amount to about 27 per cent of the national income. On this basis, it will be possible to secure, in the first decade, a total of capital investments — planned and unplanned — of some 20,000 million leva, and in the second decade — of about 45,000 million leva. The principal task in capital investments is to increase their effectiveness by concentrating on key projects and commission-

ing them within the time set, equipping new enterprises with the most efficient machinery and selecting optimal variants for its capacities, as well as replacing old equipment by new.

In the entire 20-year period most of the capital investments will be utilized for the development of production. The growing resources of the national economy should make possible an absolute and relative increase of capital investments in housing, public health and public works, as well as the rapid promotion of science, education and culture.

The country's rapid development in the coming 20 years makes it incumbent to divide the country into separate economic regions and still more rationally to distribute its productive forces, so as to ensure a still better utilization of all resources in our economy, and apply a strict system of economy of material wealth. The more economically and rationally our wealth and labour are expended, the more rapidly will our country forge ahead.

It will be necessary steadily to improve the forms and methods of work in the future as well, to improve state leadership and economic management, as well as the planning of our economy and to simplify the managing apparatus and reduce its costs. An effective control should be exercized through the lev.

Ever more favourable conditions are to be created for ensuring free play of initiative among

the working people and the economic executives; the principle of voluntary services in governmental, economic and social work is to find an ever broader application.

The successful fulfilment of the economic tasks requires a heightened political consciousness on the part of the citizens of our socialist society, as well as devotion to the Communist Party and proletarian internationalism, to the cause of communism, and in their active participation in socialist construction. The development of persistent political and educational work in forging the new man, the builder of communism, is a major task of the Party in the forthcoming period.

II. INDUSTRY

Appraising the present level of development, the nation's natural and labour resources, as well as the opportunities offered by Bulgaria's participation in the international division of labour, the Party has set the task of increasing the volume of industrial production 6.5 to 7 times by 1980, as compared with 1960, priority being given to heavy industry.

The further specialization and coordination of production is to pave the way for the extensive use of the most advanced machinery and tech-

nology in production processes, the all-round improvement of the organization of production and labour, and the rapid increase in the efficiency of production. The further specialization of industrial production among the countries of the socialist camp will play a tremendous part along this line and will help extend economic relations between them. International specialization of industry will spur the development of such branches and products in our country for which the most favourable natural and economic conditions exist.

As the division of labour in the world socialist system grows and trade with other countries is expanded, industry is to make rapid technical progress and undergo a technical reconstruction of its own material and technical basis, as well as of the material and technical basis of all the other sectors of the nation's economy. This is to be done through the extensive use of electric power, through mechanization, automation and the adoption of chemical methods in production processes, through the improvement of the existing technological methods of production, as well as the introduction of new and more effective ones, the development of new, economically effective sectors of production, and the production of modern, efficient machines and new kinds of materials which will secure rapid rates in raising social productivity of labour in all sectors of the nation's economy. The quality

of industrial products should be greatly improved. At the same time, industry must extend and vary the range of the useful and high grade consumer goods.

Up to 1980 labour productivity in industry is to increase not less than four times. To secure this while steadily reducing the working day, labour productivity by the hour must increase about six times. The mechanization and automation of production processes must be widely adopted, and the organization of production and work improved. In 1980 electrical equipment per man employed in industry is to increase about eight times in comparison with 1960.

Over 21,000 million leva, or nearly half of all planned capital investments, are to be set aside for the development of industry in the 20-year period.

1. Power Output and Metallurgy

Particular attention is to be paid in the 20-year period to the exploitation of the nation's natural resources for the further development of power production and the extension of the raw material basis of metallurgy. The main task in the sphere of geological survey is to secure the necessary mineral raw materials for the metal extracting industries and power production at all stages of their development.

Prospecting for minerals should be continued

to greater depths in the basins where geological conditions are favourable.

In 1980 output of basic power sources of mineral origin is to reach the following figures: coal — 80 to 85 million tons, of which lignites — about 70 million tons, oil — 4 million tons, refined oil — over 10 million tons, and natural gas — 2,000 million cubic metres. With regard to the requirements of technical progress in the 20-year period, considerable changes are to take place in the structure of the country's power balance. In 1980, oil, oil products and gas will amount to 35 per cent of all utilized power resources as against 14 per cent in 1960.

Power output in 1980 is to reach 50,000 to 55,000 million kWh, and when the imported power current is taken into account, consumption of electric energy is to reach 60,000 to 65,000 million kWh. Power output per head of the population is to increase from 592 kWh in 1960 to about 5,700 kWh in 1980, while consumption is to increase from 595 kWh to 6,700-6,800 kWh. To secure this production target, new power stations with a total capacity of 11 to 12 million kWh are to be built.

With a view to increasing the effectiveness of the power rescurces, all coal dressing capacities are to be increased, and a policy of combining electric power production with heating systems, with irrigation and water supplies is to be pursued.

The Maritsa-East Complex will play a decisive role in building up the country's power basis and by 1980 it is to secure about 70 per cent of the coal output and about 45 per cent of the power output. The waters of the Danube River are to be utilized for power purposes jointly with other countries.

Our power grid is to be linked with the systems of other countries, in the first place with that of the Soviet Union, so that a more effective utilization of power-generating capacities is achieved and the country's power requirements are met more fully.

Remote control of power stations is to be adopted on an ever increasing scale, and power grids are to be built with a minimum loss of energy in electric power transport and transformation.

Hand in hand with the construction of power stations, a policy of economical use of electric power should be pursued by using improved and more economical transformers, electric motors, electric heating appliances and equipment.

With a view to Bulgaria's possibilities, the output of pig-iron is to reach 4 to 4.5 million tons in 1980, of steel — 4.5 to 5 million tons, and of rolled stock — about 4 million tons.

An increase in the output of ferrous metals is to be obtained by reconstructing existing metal works and building new capacities in the Lenin

Steel Works and the Kremikovtsi Industrial Complex.

More progressive and effective methods, such as smelting, convertor production and electric arc furnaces, continuous casting, high speed production of rolled iron, the adoption of more economical elements, etc., should be introduced in the production of ferrous metals. Apart from this, a policy of greater specialization must be pursued accompanied by an increased exchange of metallurgical output with the socialist countries. In the process of specialization, particular attention is to be paid to extending the output of high-quality steel-alloy, low-alloy and special steels.

The mechanization and automation of processes and the improvement of technology is to be introduced on an ever larger scale. Labour productivity in ferrous metallurgy is to increase about 7 times in the 20-year period.

Output of the basic non-ferrous metals in 1980 is to reach the following figures: lead — 140,000 to 150,000 tons, zinc — 85,000 to 90,000 tons, copper — about 70,000 tons, while total output of non-ferrous metallurgy is to increase over 4.5 times.

In the 20-year period, labour productivity in non-ferrous metallurgy is to increase at least 3 to 3.5 times.

One of the foremost tasks facing ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy is the extension of com-

plex ore utilization in which, together with the basic metals, considerable quantities of gold, silver, selenium, tellurium, cadmium and other components of value to the national economy are obtained. This will make it possible to proceed with the dressing of ores, poor in the basic metal, but fairly rich in secondary metals.

In ore dressing and the various metallurgical processes, measures are to be taken to increase the percentages of extracted metals, to introduce new technological methods and expand powder metallurgy; the production of pure non-ferrous and rare metals is to be organized in order to meet the needs of the industries producing semiconductors.

Particular attention should be paid to heavy suspension and to the utilization of slag from our metallurgical works.

2. Chemical Industry

In the future, the chemical industry will play a growing role in securing raw and prime materials for industry and other sectors of the national economy, in raising labour productivity and introducing advanced methods of production.

In the development of the chemical industry, particular attention is to be paid to organic synthesis. In 1980 total output of plastics, synthetic resins and glues is to reach the figure of

about 700,000 tons, of synthetic rubber — 120,000 tons and of chemical fibres — 120,000 tons.

The main part of plastics will be used in machine-building, both in replacing ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and in the production of new parts and joints possessing high technical properties, which cannot be made with the materials known so far.

Plastics are to find wide application in furniture-making, construction — for flooring and panelling, heat, water and sound insulation — sanitary and technical goods, pipe lines, for anti-corrosive purposes, in packaging and so on. The introduction of chemical fibres and artificial leathers in the textile and shoemaking industries will help to extend the raw material basis in these branches and to improve the quality of their output.

One of the main tasks of the chemical industry is fully to meet the needs of agriculture in artificial fertilizers, pesticides and fungicides, and biochemical stimulants for the growth of plants and synthetic fodders for stockbreeding. In 1980 output of artificial fertilizers is to reach about 1.3 million tons (active substance), i.e. it is to surpass the present level of output 10 times.

Output of soda ash is to reach about 600,000 tons and of caustic soda — 200,000 to 220,000 tons.

The fumes from the non-ferrous metallurgy and the thermo-electric power stations are to be rationally used in the production of sulphuric acid.

Industrial hydrolysis is to be developed and more particularly the production of vitamin and protein yeasts, furfural and polyvalent alcohols.

In the 20-year period the chemical, pharmaceutical and the varnish and dye industries are to develop at accelerated rates by using as raw materials the semi-finished products obtained at the oil refineries and coke furnaces.

Total output of the chemical and rubber industries is to increase about 25 times.

As a result of technical improvements, and the extensive use of mechanization and automation in the control of production processes in the chemical industry, labour productivity in this branch is to increase about 7 times.

Specialization is to be intensified in the development of the chemical industry through its extended participation in the international division of labour within the socialist system.

To increase the supply of raw materials for the chemical industry, full use is to be made of the waste products in industry, agriculture and elsewhere.

In the next 20 years the cellulose and paper industry is to overcome the present paper shortage, turning out sufficient products fully to meet the requirements of the nation's economy.

Towards 1980, the output of cellulose and semi-cellulose is to reach about 850,000 tons and of paper and cardboard over 1 million tons. In order to secure this output, the principal part of the home-produced wood pulp is to be placed at the disposal of the cellulose industry for its needs and the use of straw and other farm waste materials is to be extended.

3. Machine-Building

In the next 20 years, with growing international specialization and coordination of production within the socialist camp, our machine-building will play a greater role in the development of the productive forces and in the further technical reconstruction of all sectors of the nation's economy, in securing the most efficient and fullest utilization of labour resources and in increasing the country's export possibilities. The principal task facing our machine-building in the period of 1961-80 is therefore to launch the production of the finest machines with high technical and economic indices, and of equipment, appliances and apparatus, up to world technological standards.

The output of machine-building and metal-processing in this period is to increase about 17 times, and by 1980 they are to account for 26 to 28 per cent of the total volume of indus-

trial production, as against 11.3 per cent in 1960.

With a view to securing the fullest utilization of local resources of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, as well as of the labour resources, the specialization and co-operation of our machine-building is to be intensified in conformity with requirements at home and abroad. Specialization in the making of joints and details is to be further extended.

In heavy machine-building, specialization is to develop by giving priority to the output of machine tools, electric and motor trucks, electric hoists, internal combustion engines, including ship engines, equipment for ore-dressing factories in the mining and ore-mining industries, equipment for the production of building materials and for the mechanization of construction, the chemical industry and the complete equipment of entire enterprises.

In the electro-technical industry, specialization is to continue in the output of electric motors, transformers, electrical apparatus, batteries, cable lines, conductors and insulating materials.

In the electrical engineering industry, priority is to be given to the push-button technology of remote control of production processes, semiconductors, transistors, vacuum products and telephone exchanges.

In the making of appliances particular attention is to be paid to production of electric meters

and apparatus, mechanical appliances, optics and laboratory measuring apparatus, necessary for the automation of productive processes.

The motor vehicle industry is to secure the production of lorries and cars on the basis of coordination with the USSR.

Shipbuilding is to launch the construction of modern freight and passenger boats.

Tractor and farm-machine building is to specialize in the production of tractors, self-propelled chassis and machines for mechanizing the cultivation and harvesting of intensive crops. The production of machines and equipment for irrigation and engineering construction is to be extended and improved.

Improved machinery and equipment, as well as entire automatic assembly lines of great capacity and high technical and economic indices, are to be produced for processing farm raw materials and for the canning industry.

In order to provide better facilities and amenities for the population's needs, machine-building is to secure the necessary quantity of various high-grade machines and equipment.

Production in the machine-building industry itself is to be improved. Specialization and the increase of serial production will make it possible extensively to apply assembly lines as a basic form of organization in the machine-building enterprises, which will create conditions for labour mechanization and full automation

of individual operations, production cycles and entire production processes. More advanced and efficient methods of processing metal are to be introduced on a wide scale. The production of technical equipment is to be extended and further specialized.

The successful development of machine-building will require the overall unification and standardization of the spares made in machine-building and the passing over from individual production of joints and spares and instruments to their serial production.

In the next 20 years labour productivity in the machine-building and metal processing industries is to increase about 7 times.

4. Building Industry and Building Materials

The volume of construction and assembly work in 1980 is to increase by about 5.5 times in comparison with 1960, and housing construction alone — by about 12 times. The vast scale of construction demands the rapid development and technical advance of the building industry and that of building materials. In the next 20 years basic construction work is to be mechanized. By about 1980 the mechanization of digging, concrete mixing and assembly of ferro-concrete elements is to be almost entirely completed. Complex mechanization of the output

and dressing of inert materials is to be introduced. Finishing work is to be mechanized also. Hydro-mechanization is to be introduced in the production of inert materials as one of the most efficient methods of mechanizing excavation and quarry work. Pre-fab construction with reinforced concrete is to develop at a rapid rate, and its volume is to be about 35 to 40 times higher in 1980 than in 1960. Output of construction and pre-fab elements is to increase in centralized highly mechanized works, turning construction sites into mechanized plants for assembling pre-fab elements.

The adoption of new progressive methods of construction will necessitate a radical reconstruction of the production of building materials as well. Collapsible reinforced concrete, cement, plastics parts and other modern materials are to become the basic building materials as a result of the further industrialization of building.

By the end of the long-term programme, output of cement is to reach about 10 to 11 million tons, or, compared with 1960, it is to increase about 6.5 times. Output of cement per head of the population in 1980 is to be over 1,100 kg, as against 220 kg in 1960.

The structure of wall and roofing building materials is to change substantially. The use of bricks and tiles is to be reduced markedly, and that of wall and soft roofing materials is correspondingly to increase.

The production of refractory materials is to increase considerably to meet the needs of metallurgy and the other sectors of the nation's economy.

Modern technical progress has extended the sphere of use of glass and porcelain in all sectors of the nation's economy. The favourable conditions for the production of these articles are to be utilized most rationally in the future. The total volume of output of the glass, porcelain and faience industry is to increase about 15 times by 1980 in comparison with 1960. Output of glass, faience and ceramics for the needs of construction is to develop especially rapidly by introducing the production of new glass elements, fixtures and decorations.

5. Output of Consumer Goods

In the next 20 years, together with the building up of the material and technical foundation of socialism and communism, social relations will also develop and improve and the new man, the citizen of the socialist and communist society will be formed, with a broad cultural background, and high cultural and material needs. This places very responsible tasks before the industry producing consumer goods. It must produce an extensive range of high-grade, durable, practical and attractive goods for the citizens of the socialist and communist society.

In 1980 the output of the principal durable consumer goods is to reach the following targets: cotton fabrics — 530 to 570 million metres, woollen fabrics — 35 to 40 million m, silk fabrics — 90 to 100 million m, shoes — 40 to 45 million pairs, radio and television sets — 600,000 to 650,000 each, cars — nearly 120,000, and refrigerators — 300,000. Output of furniture is to increase seven or eight times.

In the next 20 years technical reconstruction is to take place in all branches producing consumer goods, and relatively obsolescent machines are to be entirely replaced by the most modern machines with high technical and economic indices. Mechanization and automation are to be widely adopted as an important factor in raising labour productivity and improving the quality of production.

The food industry is to develop in conformity with the increase of farm raw materials and produce which are subject to industrial processing, so as to meet the domestic requirements of the basic food products and to leave a substantial surplus of certain goods for export.

Great attention is to be paid in the future to raising the technical level of the food industry, equipping it with the newest and most advanced machinery. New ways of processing the raw materials are to be introduced, chiefly in the canning industry. This will make it possible to preserve their valuable nutritive properties and

flavour. Whenever necessary and possible, products are to be enriched with vitamins and proteins.

Simultaneously with the rapid increase of fishing in the Black Sea, the Danube and catches within the country, ocean fishing is to be engaged in with large fishing-boats. Catches of fish in 1980 are to exceed 100,000 tons.

The output of the food industry is to be such in appearance, range and packing as to be most convenient for sale by means of automatic machines, and for consumption with the slightest loss of time and labour in supplementary processing in the home.

A steady policy is to be pursued to do away with the seasonal character of production at the enterprises of the food and beverages industry.

The network of services rendered to the population is to be constantly expanded and their quality improved.

III. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The tremendous growth of industrial and agricultural production, the further intensification of division of labour and the rapid development of foreign trade, set very complex and responsible tasks to freight transport. Passenger transport is also to increase at rapid rates,

as the material and cultural living standards improve and the tourist industry develops.

The principal task of rail, river, sea, motor and air transport is to secure the prompt and rapid transport of freight and passengers at a higher speed and lower costs.

The complex reconstruction of the material and technical basis of railway transport, i.e. the introduction of new kinds of motive power, of cars of improved construction, reinforcement of railway beds, modernization of stations, mechanization and automation of labour-consuming processes, signalling and manoeuvering — is to be the main trend in the development of the transport services. On this basis, labour productivity is to increase steadily and the cost of transport is to drop.

In comparison with 1960, freight transport is expected to increase over 5 times in 1980, including rail transport — about 3 times, motor transport — about 5.5 times and water transport — over 10 times.

All means of transport are to undergo extensive technical reconstruction. About 3,700 million leva are to be invested in the development and reconstruction of transport.

Early in the second ten-year period the process of replacing steam power by electric and diesel power is to be completed, not less than 1,400 km of railway line being geared to elec-

tricity, while diesel engines will be used on the remaining rail network and for shunting operations. Measures are to be taken to reinforce and reconstruct the tracks and rolling stock, so as to increase the speed and load of the trains and to utilize the draught power of the electric and diesel engines to the fullest extent.

In order to increase the turn-round and freight capacity of the most heavily loaded lines, alongside with the introduction of electric and diesel draught power, double tracks are to be built along about 1,200 kilometres of railway lines.

Basic production processes are to be automated by the adoption of automatic and semi-automatic blocking, centralization of dispatching work, relay electric centralization of the switches, automatic crossing signals and auto-stops. The total length of railway sectors with train-dispatching centralization is to reach a figure of at least 1,350 km, with a relay semi-automatic blocking system of at least 2,200 km, while all stations in the railway sectors with heavy traffic are to be equipped with relay safety installations.

The permissible technical speed along the trunk lines of the railway network is to increase from 60-100 km an hour in 1960 to 100-140 km in 1980.

By the end of the 20-year period, about 90 per cent of the volume of loading and unloading is to be mechanized.

In order to secure Bulgaria's growing trade with distant countries, water transport is to develop apace. The freight capacity of the merchant marine is to be about 360,000 tons by the end of the first ten-year period, and is to reach the figure of one million tons in 1980, as against nearly 60,000 tons in 1960. By 1980 river transport tonnage is to reach the figure of 190,000 to 200,000 tons.

The merchant marine is to be increased and modern ships are to be added to it, possessing good technical and operational properties, with regard to the kind of freight to be transported, the direction and distance over which they are to be carried.

The ports are to be extended, reconstructed and equipped with modern and highly efficient loading machines. The sterns and holds are to be supplied with machinery, and covered and open storing areas are to be provided. An auxiliary fleet for servicing the ports is to be developed. New ports are to be built in the regions of the towns of Varna and Bourgas, chiefly for the unloading of coal and oil.

Motor vehicle transport is to develop rapidly, greater attention being paid to automobile transport for public use. The freight capacity of the state motor transport rolling stock for public use is to increase nearly 5 times by 1980, as compared with 1960. A policy of progressively changing the structure of the motor rolling

stock is to be pursued by increasing the number of special lorries and buses, the average freight capacity of the lorries is to be raised and the number of trailers is to be increased.

With regard to the increase in the motor rolling stock, the trunk roads are to be reconstructed at a high technical level to a total length of about 6,800 km, of which not less than 600 km of trunk roads with two road beds. About 6,000 km of new roads to industrial centres, resorts and other towns, villages and hamlets are to be built. Asphalting of roads is to continue with a view to increasing the asphalted roads to about 70 per cent of the entire road network by about 1980.

Full conformity is to be secured between the repair base and the growth of the motor rolling stock by applying advanced methods in technical servicing and repair work to the motor cars and lorries. The network of automobile stations, stops and service stations is to be expanded. By 1980 over 80 per cent of the loading and unloading work in motor vehicle transport is to be mechanized.

In order rapidly to meet the growing requirements of air transport, the number of aircraft is to be increased and the installations at airports are to be improved, and the network of domestic and international air lines is to be extended.

Great attention is to be paid to improving the organization of transport and its services. The

proper and economically most suitable distribution of freight is to be secured among the different kinds of transport, in order to reduce transport costs. Particular attention is to be paid to the proper and efficient coordination of the different kinds of transport. Up-to-date and comfortable modern rolling stock for passenger transport is to be introduced. Increases in the number of places in passenger transport are to outstrip the increase in travellers, so as to ensure comfortable travel.

In the next 20 years, the development of communications is to continue. Over 600 million leva are to be invested in their development. Up to 1970 the work of laying cables in the main directions of the inter-rural lines is to be completed, while by 1980 all hamlets and villages are to be supplied with telephones. Automation is to be completed in the urban and inter-urban telephone system, and in some of the larger villages.

Telegraph communications, as well as the teletype network, are to be further developed and automated for general use.

The necessary television broadcasting stations are to be built to cover the country with television channels, and colour television is to be introduced. The necessary radio-relay and radiophonic transmissions are to be built for the exchange of television and radio programmes with foreign countries.

A network of broadcasting stations for ultra-short wavelengths with frequency modulation for the broadcasting of three radio programmes is to be built.

IV. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

The population's rapidly growing needs for foods and other products, as well as the requirements of our industry and exports, will continue to make ever increasing demands upon agriculture. The exclusively important tasks facing agriculture — to secure an abundance of farm produce and raw materials — call for the most rational utilization of natural and labour resources in our countryside under the long-range programme.

During the 20-year period the first task in this connexion is to achieve a most effective exploitation of the land by establishing an optimal crop pattern through the proper distribution of the areas under different crops with a view to securing steadily increasing yields. We must be able to take from nature everything it can give us, exploiting every piece of land in such a way as to make it yield a maximum volume of production at a minimum cost. The fulfilment of this task calls for the proper distribution of crops by districts with a view to having every district, every state and co-operative farm grow

those crops which thrive best under local conditions.

The further international socialist division of labour in the field of agriculture is to play a key part in securing the best possible utilization of Bulgaria's specific natural and economic conditions so as to obtain a maximum volume of farm produce at a minimum cost. In crop-raising, the production of forage for stockbreeding and of grapes, fruit and vegetables for domestic consumption and export is to rank priority in their rate of growth. Specialization means that we shall have to import certain farm products and raw materials, such as cotton, as well as some sugar and forage, so as to meet the country's needs.

In view of the limited possibilities of extending the farmland, the intensification of agriculture is to be the basic trend in Bulgaria's future farm development. This is to find its expression in an increase of the percentage of intensive crops, in high yields of high-grade crops, in adequate mechanization, optimum fertilization, extended irrigation and in a rapid development of stockbreeding.

In order to meet the country's growing needs for farm produce and raw materials through a rational utilization of the existing natural and economic conditions, under the long-term programme agriculture should increase its output about 2.5 times by 1980 as compared with 1960.

Stockbreeding should develop at even faster rates than crop-raising, so as fully to guarantee the food supply of the population during the entire period. By 1980 animal produce is to account for 39 to 40 per cent of the total farm produce, as against 32.7 per cent in 1960.

Production of staple agricultural raw materials and produce is to increase from 1960 to 1980 as follows: fodder — more than 4 times, fruit — about 4 times, vegetables — about 2 times, tobacco — about 10 per cent, meat (in live weight) — 3.3 times, milk — nearly 4 times, eggs — more than 3 times, and wool — 1.7 times. The production of wheat and grain crops is to develop so as fully to meet domestic consumption and to ensure the indispensable reserve stocks.

The structure of the crop pattern is to be altered as follows: the fodder crop area is to be increased by 500,000 hectares, market gardens by about 40,000 hectares and perennial plantations by more than 240,000 hectares.

In 1980 the yields per hectare of arabale land should be as follows: wheat — 2.7 to 2.8 tons, maize — at least 5 tons, sunflower — 1.7 to 1.8 tons, Oriental tobacco — about 1 to 1.1 tons, early tomatoes — 32 to 33 tons, apples — 17 to 18 tons, and grapes — 8 tons.

These yields will be obtained through a broad system of undertakings aimed at expanding and

modernizing the material and technical basis of agriculture during the 20-year period.

The total volume of mechanized plowing is to treble. Complex mechanization is to be introduced in the raising of all staple crops. Complex mechanization, including agricultural aviation, is to be introduced in the growing of all staple crops. Mechanization of farm processes in the growing of intensive crops is to be substantially expanded, and more particularly in market gardening, fruit farming, viticulture and tobacco-growing. This will require a 4- to 5-fold increase in the number of tractors: the target set for 1980 is about 180,000, calculated in terms of 15 h.p. per tractor, as well as the necessary stock of trailers, transport and other farm machines. Side by side with the increased number of internal combustion engines to be used in farming, ever wider use is to be made of electric power.

Ample supplies of mineral fertilizers, fungicides, pesticides and biochemical plant growth stimulants are to be secured. In 1980 farming is to be supplied with 1,100,000 tons of artificial fertilizers, i.e. 220 to 230 kg of active substance per hectare of arable land as against a mere 32 kg in 1960. At the same time, the use of organic fertilizers, more particularly of stable manure, is to increase and their transport and broadcasting are to be fully mechanized.

Land reclamation and hydro-engineering

work are to continue at rapid rates. By the end of 1980 the irrigated acreage is to reach about 2,900,000 hectares, which is 80 per cent of the areas that can be irrigated. The increased irrigated areas will guarantee ample opportunities for accelerating crop rotation and for planting second, preliminary and intermediary crops on a wider scale. The necessary conditions are to be secured for increasing labour productivity in irrigation.

In the next 20 years agriculture is to ensure all the fodder necessary for a further rapid development of stockbreeding. Alongside with the extension of arable lands, the forage crop structure is to be improved with a view to obtaining a maximum of feed units at a minimum cost. Maize is to remain the basic fodder crop. Hand in hand with this, the output of mangel-wurzel is to be increased. The percentage of protein-rich leguminous fodders is to be substantially increased by more than trebling the area under cultivation in 1960. Rational use is to be made of the existing meadows and pastures. Part of the low-yielding meadows and pastures are to be turned into artificial grassland, and the highland and mountain pastures are to be cultivated with a view to making full use of their grass fodder crops.

Stockbreeding is to develop by increasing the number of animals and steadily raising their productivity. Cattlebreeding is to continue to be

the backbone of stockbreeding. In 1980 the number of large-horned cattle is to reach at least 3.3 million head, and that of cows alone — 1.3 million head. Sheepbreeding is to be increased and our efforts directed to improving the breeds of our sheep flocks and raising their productivity. In 1980 the number of pigs is to reach 4.3 million head and that of fowl — 35 million, as against 2.55 and 23.4 million respectively in 1960.

Livestock productivity is to mark a steady increase, so that in 1980 the milk yield per milch cow should be not less than 3,000 litres a year, and per buffalo-cow — 1,200 litres; the wool sheared per sheep should be 3.8 kg and the number of eggs — 180 to 190 per laying hen.

With a view to raising labour productivity and securing a highly profitable stockbreeding, mechanization is to be widely adopted in the animal farms and breed improvement is to be organized on a scientific basis. Ample veterinary aid is to be secured at the farms and feeding methods are to be improved. Along with an increase in fodder crops, a solid base for the production of industrial fodder is to be organized.

In the next 20 years experts, farm workers and co-operative farmers should improve the organization of production and labour and raise the standard of crop-raising and stockbreeding.

The consistent intensification of farm produc-

tion will ensure a rise in its profitableness. Compared with 1960, labour productivity in farming is to increase about 5 times by 1980. As a result of high labour productivity, the cost of farm produce will be substantially reduced.

Some 13,000 million leva are to be invested in farming in the 20-year period.

The long-range development of the productive forces in farming calls for a continued development of the co-operative sector, side by side with the stabilization and growth of the state farms, by making use of all its potential resources, so as further to raise labour productivity by improving and developing inter-farm relations and the methods of management at the co-operative farms.

With the general advance of all co-operative farms, we should endeavour to equalize economic conditions at the co-operative farms working under different natural conditions, so as to develop and improve the practical application of the principle that labour is paid according to its quality and quantity.

As their incomes rise, co-operative farms should constantly increase their public funds, which will make it possible to stabilize labour payments, to bring them nearer to those prevailing at state farms and to extend social services for co-operative farmers.

The extension of economic relations between the individual co-operative farms with a view

to coordinating production, social and cultural services will lead to the setting up of inter-co-operative and state-co-operative funds, which will mark a new stage in the process of socializing production in the co-operative sector of farming.

The expansion and modernization of the material and technical basis of agriculture will tend to gradually eliminate all differences in character between farm and industrial labour.

In this way, with the development of the productive forces, the character of the co-operative form of ownership will be further improved. The level of socialization of the co-operative means of production, as well as production itself, will continue to rise, leading to the gradual transition from co-operative to state ownership.

The state farms are to play an ever increasing role in the development of agriculture. They must become model centres of the most advanced scientific and economic methods of organization and management of public farming.

A fundamental task in the field of forestry in the 20-year period will be to increase the productivity of forests, and to improve their protective, water-preserving, health-giving and decorative functions. On an average, the increase of forests should be about 20 per cent. Afforestation and other measures should be directed to the reconstruction of poor and low-yielding forests and heavily-exploited forests by using

fast-growing and valuable kinds of trees for their restoration. A complete restoration of the felling areas with high-quality timber is to be guaranteed. The area of coniferous forests is to be at least doubled. Copses are to be increasingly transformed into seminal forests. Afforestation work is to be extended in the dam basins. It is to be combined with measures to combat erosion. All eroded and other areas, unfit for farming, are to be afforested. The work for preparing the soil for afforestation is to be at least 50 per cent mechanized by 1980.

The nation's growing timber requirements are to be met by substitutes and by processing wood and waste in forests and wood-processing factories into fibrous and scaly composite boards.

The transport of timber from the forests, its sawing and loading are to be mechanized, and the road network is to be extended, so as to include the more remote forest regions.

Forest exploitation is to be increased by the adoption of new technical methods of work. More extensive use is to be made of forest by-products, such as berries, resins, etc.

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The rapid development of the productive forces in our country, the promotion of specialization and the introduction of the co-operative system in production call for a rapid develop-

ment of retail trade and for increasing its effectiveness; economic, scientific and technical co-operation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is to be stepped up; trade and co-operation with other nations are to develop on the principle of equality and mutual advantage.

V. EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

In the field of education and science all work is to be directed to solving the problems of our economic development, the fulfilment of the basic tasks in building socialism and passing on to the building of communism.

1. Education

The development of production and the quick mastery of modern machinery call for men with a broad cultural background and a knowledge of the fundamentals of science and technology.

Educational facilities should be such as to enable students, in conformity with their personal inclinations and the needs of society, to get a practical training by studying in direct contact with production. This method of education, combined with the furthering of technical progress in the entire economy, will also help gradually to efface all major differences between manual and mental work.

In the first decade the school network for a compulsory eight-grade education is to be extended so as to include all boys and girls up to the age of 16.

After 1965, secondary polytechnical schools, technical colleges and trade schools are to be open only to students who have completed their primary 8-grade education. All young men and women who have completed their primary education, are to be offered the opportunity of continuing their studies and mastering a profession or trade. By 1970, some 90 per cent of the boys and girls with a primary education will be able to continue their studies at a secondary school.

During the second decade, compulsory secondary education is to be introduced for all boys and girls of school age.

In order to attract a greater number of boys and girls to study at vocational schools, the network of technical colleges is to be extended, and the vocational and technical schools which do not give a secondary education are to be gradually turned into technical colleges and secondary vocational schools.

The communist education of our youth calls for combining the role of the school with that of the family and society in their upbringing. For this purpose, boarding schools of different types are to be opened. Enough schools are to be built to accommodate all the school children without overcrowding during the normal hours

of study. The number of study halls at the schools is to be increased, to accommodate 1,000,000 pupils in 1980, as against 35,000 in 1960.

The network of youth holiday camps, camp schools and other cultural and educational establishments of this kind is to be expanded.

As production grows and its technical level rises, the number of university-trained experts is to correspondingly increase. The rapid electrification, mechanization, automation and the use of chemical methods in production processes call for a timely opening of new engineering and technical departments in automation, telemechanics, semi-conductor and industrial electronics, electrical chemistry, radiochemistry, radiophysics, computation mathematics, electro-measuring technology in the new trends in power production and application of isotopes in the national economy.

The total number of students at the institutions of higher learning is to reach 220,000 by 1980, as against 54,795 in 1960.

Some 55 to 60 per cent of the students admitted in 1980 are to specialize in engineering, 65 per cent of whom are to be trained as mechanical, electrical and chemical engineers. The total number of students enrolled in technical colleges is to reach 360,000 in 1980, as against 93,944 in 1960.

In order to enable those engaged in produc-

tion to obtain a higher education and raise their own skill, the number of extramural and evening students at the technical colleges and schools of higher education is to increase to reach 50 per cent of the total number of students.

The number of experts with a higher and two-years post-secondary education in our economy is to increase from 117,200 in 1960 to 400-450,000 in 1980, of whom 150,000 are to be engineers. The number of experts with a special secondary education is to increase from 140,000 in 1960 to 700-750,000 in 1980, of whom about 450,000 are to be technicians.

The construction of educational institutions of various types is to be expanded, as well as that of training shops, laboratories, hostels, etc., all fully capable of meeting the most up-to-date standards of training and education.

2. Science

Scientific research, as related to major problems in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and the technical sciences, assumes particular importance for the accelerated development of the forces of production and technical progress.

In modern life science is gaining in importance in the progress of technology, the harnessing of the forces of nature and the fuller exploitation of its resources, the development of productive forces, and in all social endeavours.

For a successful fulfilment of the tasks connected with the nation's development in the 20-year period, the aim of research work should be to broaden the raw material basis, to make fuller use of the material and labour resources and to achieve rapid technical progress.

Profound and systematic prospecting of the country's geological wealth is to be conducted for the purpose of finding new deposits of oil and gas, coal, ferrous and non-ferrous metal ores, rare, nuclear and noble elements, as well as for working out methods for their mining.

Research work is to be carried on in connexion with the problems of automatic control, automation and the production of automatic devices, the working out of designs and equipment for controlling the processes on the basis of electronics and semi-conductor technology.

In order to improve the quality and reduce the cost of machine-building, the connexion between the structure and the mechanical properties of metals and alloys is to be investigated in all its aspects so that new types of alloys and higher grade substitutes for certain materials may be produced.

In the field of physics, greater stress is to be laid on the study of modern problems of physical electronics, semi-conductor and nuclear physics.

Research work is to be carried on in the field of inorganic chemistry, which should ensure the

production of inorganic substances possessing special properties, such as semi-conductor materials, di-electrics, a number of inorganic salts, many pure substances and reagents. In the field of organic chemistry and organic chemical technology, investigations are to be made to improve the existing methods of obtaining liquid fuels and lubricants and to work out new highly-efficient ones, to improve the existing methods of obtaining semi-finished products for organic synthesis from local raw materials and natural gas; to synthesize and process plastics and softeners, to obtain semi-finished products from crude oil and other suitable raw materials, to obtain drugs from local raw materials and semi-finished products of the chemical and food and beverages industries, to synthesize plant-protecting means and stimulants and make preparations from them for the purpose of further intensifying agricultural production and making it more efficient. The problems of radiochemistry, radiation chemistry and electric chemistry are also to be worked out.

The vast construction work which is to be put in hand sets responsible tasks to research workers in construction. In the first place, all local building materials and construction raw materials are to be studied with a view to replacing those that are expensive or in short supply by new, more effective ones; new technological methods are to be elaborated for the production

of building materials, and research work is to be carried out in the field of organization and industrialization of construction.

The formation and regime of underground waters, the possibilities of a complex and optimum exploitation of available water resources and their purification are to be studied most thoroughly and from every point of view.

In collaboration with the research institutes in the other socialist countries, the physics of clouds and precipitations is to be studied so as to find ways and means of artificially controlling the rain and the dispersion of clouds and fogs. The problems to be studied cover irrigation, agronomy, agrotechnics, fertilization, crop rotation, which are conducive to an increase of soil fertility and an optimum utilization of steep slopes. Animal feeding, veterinary medicine and other problems will also be the subject of study.

In the field of forestry, research work is to comprise complex studies of the productivity of our forests and their general restoration.

Problems to be studied in the biological sciences include the stimulation of vital functions, the photosynthesis of plant organisms, cytogenetics, the biosynthesis of proteins, the working out of hybridization and selection methods with a view to creating new, prolific plant varieties and productive animal breeds.

In order to increase man's longevity and vitality, Bulgaria's medical, biological and chemical

research workers, in collaboration with their colleagues in the other socialist countries, are to carry on research work, so as to find effective prophylactic methods and means, to safeguard the health of workers against the different occupational diseases and ailments; to establish scientific norms and recommendations for the best working and living conditions; to preserve the valuable nutritive properties of foodstuffs; to find effective methods and means for the prevention and treatment of cardio-vascular diseases, rheumatism, cancer, communicable diseases, etc.

In the period of socialist and communist construction, the economic aspect of Marxist-Leninist theory comes to the fore. The economic problems of socialism must be creatively worked out by summing up the experience and studies of the laws of socialist and communist construction. Economic research work must be carried out with a view to raising the all-out effectiveness of capital investments and improving the forms of management and methods of planning, so as to make full use of the unlimited resources inherent to the socialist system for improving the organization of production, raising labour productivity, reducing costs and for a further broadening of economic relations with the other socialist countries.

In all fields of the social sciences creative research work is to contribute further to the

advance of socialist society and the forging of the new man — the builder of communism.

The research institutes at the ministries and departments, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and the institutions of higher education must coordinate their work among themselves and with the respective research institutions in the other socialist countries, direct their efforts to the solution of the foremost problems in the development of the economy and culture up to 1980.

Over 50 million leva of planned capital investments are to be provided for the research institutes in the coming 20 years, so as to broaden and consolidate their material basis. The number of research workers is to increase from 5,900 in 1960 to 35,000 in 1980.

To facilitate and improve the task of research workers, ample use is to be made of modern technical devices, such as high-speed calculating machines which mechanize a number of processes of mental work in investigating, projecting and planning the economy, in accounting and statistics.

VI. LIVING AND CULTURAL STANDARDS

In the course of the further construction of socialism and the transition to the building of communism ever greater possibilities will open

up for communist society further to satisfy the steadily growing material and cultural needs of the people. The all-round physical and intellectual development of all members of society, the increased longevity of the people and the encouraging of births will continue to be the Party's chief care.

The growth of the national income constitutes the material basis for solving the problems connected with a rising standard of life.

1. Personal Incomes

The volume of the consumption fund in the 1961-80 period is to increase 4.5 to 5 times, which will lead to a steady rise in personal incomes.

In the distribution of material and cultural wealth, along with the socialist principle — according to one's labour (quantity and quality of work done), the communist forms of distribution — according to one's needs — will be developed and broadened. The predominant form of distribution, however, in the period of full construction of communism will continue to be the income based on work done.

The wage as a form of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done and as a material incentive is to be improved. Higher labour productivity, increased production and

the improved organization of economic management will enable the co-operative farms to offer payments in cash on the basis of labour norms and rates, thereby surmounting the differences in the forms of payment between workers and farmers.

As a result of the higher technical level of production and higher labour skill in all spheres where it is applied, steps will be taken to do away with the existing differences between skilled and unskilled labour. The trend to reduce differences in the labour pay of the different categories of industrial and office workers and farmers will grow stronger. The incomes of the low-paid categories of workers will tend to rise more rapidly, which will iron out the differences in the living standards of the various groups of the population.

Along with the development of the system of payment according to the quantity and quality of work done, which is conducive to stimulating material incentive, forms of moral incentives will be evolved in social work so as to raise its productivity.

Social consumption funds will grow at higher rates than the wage fund.

These funds will be used for the free upbringing and education of children and students, for the free supply of drugs, for increasing pensions, for free meals at canteens, for the promotion of

public health, education, culture and for the satisfaction of other social needs.

The gradual transition from a socialist to a communist system of distribution is necessarily linked with a transformation of the population's entire way of life.

In order to secure the all-round training and education of the younger generation, and to enable mothers to take a more active part in economic, cultural, social and political life, the network of nurseries and kindergartens is to be extended, using both funds of the state budget and such of enterprises, organizations and co-operative farms.

By 1980 nurseries are to accommodate about 75 per cent of the children below the age of three, and the kindergartens — almost all children between three and seven. The maintenance of children and pupils is to be gradually taken over by the state, as its financial and material resources increase further; children will be first supplied with textbooks and school aids, breakfasts free of charge and later — with lunches and clothing.

From the middle of the second decade free lunches are to be gradually introduced for those who work under hard and harmful conditions, and by 1980 — free lunches are gradually to be introduced for all workers at the enterprises, institutions and co-operative farms.

The working week is to be gradually reduced

from 46 hours in 1960 to 40 hours in 1970, and by 1980 a 30-hour week is to be established for workers who labour under difficult conditions, and a 36-hour week for all other industrial and office workers. The regular annual paid leave is to be increased at the end of the first decade by six days as compared with 1960, and at the end of the second decade — by 12 days.

The steady advance of the national economy will permit the implementation of important measures to further raise the pensions of disabled persons.

Pensions are to be gradually increased, in order to guarantee a secure old age to those members of society — industrial and office workers and co-operative farmers — who have devoted their forces and capacities to the building of socialism.

The incomes of the population are also to be raised through a reduction of the retail prices of goods and services and through the abolition of state and other taxes and fees.

With the establishment of the material and technical foundations of communism and the transformation of labour into a vital necessity of prime importance, which transcends the 20-year period, the social consumption funds will become the predominant form of distribution of material and cultural wealth among the members of society.

2. *Consumer Goods, Supply and Domestic Trade*

The Party is faced with a lofty task — to organize the supply of the population with consumer goods in a way best corresponding to scientific standards and conducive to man's all-sided harmonious development.

The annual per capita consumption of staple foods is to increase as follows: meat and meat products — from 25.4 kg in 1960 to 80 kg in 1980; milk and dairy products — from 124 to over 400 litres respectively; eggs — from 84 to 320; vegetable oil — from 9.6 to 15 kg; sugar and confectionery — from 17.2 to 36 kg; fruit — from 67.1 to 240 kg and vegetables — from 118 to 200 kg.

Consumption of other staple goods is to increase as follows: cottons — from 14.8 square metres in 1960 to 38 square metres by the end of the second decade; woollens — from 2.7 to 4.7 square metres respectively; silks — from 0.86 to 6.7 square metres; knitwear — from 4.67 to 12 units, and shoes — from 1.54 to 4.3 pairs.

On the basis of increased production and higher purchasing power, socialist trade is to develop as an indispensable factor in meeting the steadily growing material and cultural needs of the entire population. Retail trade is to increase over 5 times by 1980.

The circulation of goods at the establishments for public catering is to develop at higher rates

than general trade circulation and is to almost treble by 1970 as compared with 1960, and by 1980 — to increase over eight times. Public catering is to become the predominant form of eating and by 1980 is to cover the needs of 75 per cent of the population. A broad network of public kitchens and canteens is to be set up, paying special attention to the improvement of the meals and hygienic conditions and to increasing the number of canteens at factories, offices, organizations and residential wards in town and village. The network of well-appointed restaurants, open-air restaurants, and of tea-rooms which will serve not only as eating-places, but also as places of entertainment, is to be extended. Particular attention is to be paid to extending the network of public catering in the countryside with a view to ironing out the major differences existing in this respect between town and village.

To this end, a corresponding material base of trade is to be secured by widening the network of warehouses, shops, fruit store-houses and refrigerators. The trade network and restaurants, canteens, etc., are to be supplied with most up-to-date machines, equipment and automatic apparatus.

Along with the development of state trade, the facilities of the consumer co-operatives are to be used to improve the supply of the population with consumer goods.

3. Housing, Appointment and Town-Planning

The Party attaches great importance to the complete solution of the housing problem. By 1970 the shortage of residential floor space will, on the main, be surmounted. During the next decade housing construction is to develop on such a scale as to secure an average of 16 square metres of residential floor space for every rural or urban family member by 1980. Individual and group housing construction in the towns and villages will continue to play an important part in solving the housing problem in the future as well.

Together with the solution of the housing problem, every home will be appointed with the necessary furniture and household amenities during the period of the final building up of socialism and the gradual transition to the construction of a communist society. At least 150 radio sets, 97 TV sets, 96 vacuum cleaners, and 100 friges are to be provided for every 100 families, and a telephone set per family.

With the development of the public utilities and social amenities, the home will be gradually stripped of its many present uses and by 1980 will tend to be relieved of such household chores as cooking, washing, laundering, ironing of clothes, and sewing, and become a place for rest and recreation, where the members of the family will be able to spend their leisure. This

calls for the setting up of a broad network of public laundries, dry cleaning and repair shops.

In the forthcoming period town-planning and urbanization of towns and other settlements is to assume great importance. The complex construction of entire districts of housing blocks with all modern amenities and public utilities, electricity, central heating, sewerage and water supply, as well as the proper dislocation of plants and factories over the territory of the inhabited localities is to become the paramount task of the central and local bodies of the socialist state and public organizations.

4. Public Utilities

Under the long-range programme electric power is to be introduced into the people's daily life on an ever increasing scale. The more densely populated wards in the larger towns are to be supplied with central heating. Water supply of inhabited places is to be extended.

The development of city and inter-city transport is to satisfy the need of transport vehicles, which are to ensure a maximum of comfort of travelling.

By the end of 1980 all towns and 1,200 villages are to be supplied with sewerage systems; to this end, a total of over 20,000 kilometres of sewers is to be built during the entire period.

In order to meet the needs of the population and of international tourism, hotels with a total number of at least 48,000 beds, of which 36,000 in Balkantourist hotels, are to be built by 1970, and with 173,000 beds by 1980, 116,000 of which in Balkantourist hotels.

5. Public Health

The Party's main policy in the field of public health is the further development of both prophylactic and therapeutic medicine, expressed in a continuous improvement of working conditions in industry, a full satisfaction of the people's needs for qualified and specialized medical aid and a gradual coverage of the entire population by follow-up clinical services.

For the implementation of the tasks set to public health, the necessary health institutions are to be built: hospitals, out-patient clinics, health centres, sanatoria, as well as modern rest homes which are fully up to modern medical standards.

Hospital beds are to reach the number of 130,000 by 1980, so as to secure 14 beds per 1,000 inhabitants. Sanatoria beds are to increase to 90,000 in 1980 and rest homes beds to about 190,000. Doctor's and dentist's posts are to exceed 30,000 in number, securing a national average of one doctor per 380 persons.

In order to enable more working people to rest and be treated, maximum use is to be made of the country's natural and climatic conditions and more particularly of its mineral waters.

Physical culture and sports are to play an increasingly important part, in order to bring up a healthy, physically and mentally harmoniously developed younger generation of builders of communism.

6. Culture

The transition to the all-out building of the material and technical foundations of communism calls for further radical changes in the sphere of culture.

Endowed with a broad cultural background and a knowledge of the heritage of the past, the builder of communism will make ever more exacting demands on literature, music, the theatre, cinema and the other arts. To satisfy these demands, particular attention is to be paid to the development of literature and the arts in the 20-year period, so as to enable them to cope with their great task: to develop lofty ideas, artistic taste and habits of refinement in all the members of society.

Along with the artists' work, that of the amateur artists is to be considerably broadened. The activity of the popular library clubs, public libraries, houses of culture, clubs and cinemas

is to be intensified, so as to turn them into veritable centres of culture.

Film production is to be substantially increased and its standards are to be improved. By the end of the 20-year period Bulgaria is to be supplied with a fully adequate number of cinemas.

A wide TV network is to be set up on the basis of the most up-to-date achievements of science in this field.

Book publishing and the press are to make rapid progress. Total book printing is to reach 70 to 75 million copies by 1970, and 130 to 140 million copies by 1980, as against 30 million copies in 1960. By 1980 the number of newspapers is to reach 1,300 million copies a year. On a per capita basis, the number of books published per year is to increase from 4 in 1960 to 14 in 1980, and that of newspapers from 76 in 1960 to 136 in 1980.

The material basis of the cultural institutions is to be substantially improved by a large-scale construction of theatres, library clubs, public libraries, houses of culture, cinemas and museums.

In order to ensure the material basis for the development of trade, services, public health, education and culture, as well as housing construction and modern amenities, planned capital investments are to be increased 18 times in 1980, as compared with 1960.

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The Bulgarian people can see ever more clearly the outlines of communist society. Led by the Communist Party, overcoming all difficulties, they are confidently building socialism and creating the necessary prerequisites for a gradual transition to communism. The attainment of this great goal is in the hands of the people — workers, peasants and intellectuals, in the hands of our youth. It is only through selfless highly productive labour that our people will build their own communist future.

The Party is convinced that all our working people will embrace the tasks set by the Eighth Congress for the development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as their own and will mobilize all their powers and faculties for their implementation. Such is the call of history to our people.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, drawing lessons from the experience of the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in loyal alliance and friendship with the peoples of the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, our people shall build a communist society.